

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 140

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSTITUTION AND SUN.

ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH

SATURDAY NOON NEWS.

PEACE.

SPAIN YIELDS TO THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE VIRGINIUS MATTER.

THE WORDY WAR OVER.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A double-edged editorial in the Times today calls for a foregone conclusion, and praises what it calls the good temper and tact of Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish in having effected it. It adds: "There can be no propriety in mentioning that Admiral Polo has endeavored by all honorable means to bring about a peaceful solution, without forgetting for a moment the claims of his country."

A Herald dispatch says Secretary Fish has no doubt that the Spanish government will be able to enforce orders respecting the Virginian to the United States. The Colonial Minister, Solor, now in Havana, will personally see that orders of home government are carried out.

All the Washington specials in the morning journals unite in asserting that Spain has conceded to our demands, and peace is assured.

The Tribune's dispatch says the dispatch declaring the grave questions whether there shall be peace or war between the United States and Spain, was received by Mr. Fish to-night and communicated to the President and Cabinet. It is of the most satisfactory character and concedes to all demands made by the United States.

These demands, as heretofore stated, were as follows: First, The release of the officers and crew of the Virginian yet living. Second, The return of the Virginian. Third, Salute of the flag and provision to be made for the families of the slain captives.

The only reservation on the part of Spain is with reference to firing a canon with the salute. The release of the officers and crew of the Virginian yet living. Second, The return of the Virginian. Third, Salute of the flag and provision to be made for the families of the slain captives.

MADRID, November 29.—The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to deliver to the United States Government the steamship Virginian and all persons remaining alive who were captured with her, leaving the question whether the vessel was legal, to be settled by a mixed tribunal. The question whether the damages shall be paid to families or relatives of the prisoners who were shot, is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision was not arrived at by the government before the release of the officers and crew of the Virginian yet living. Second, The return of the Virginian. Third, Salute of the flag and provision to be made for the families of the slain captives.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The statement of the Committee appointed by the creditors of the firm of H. & M. Sprague, showing the liabilities to be a quarter of a million in excess of the assets, including a million of the personal effects of the partners.

A Brooklyn City Judge commenced suit against the firm of H. & M. Sprague, on the ground that the firm was insolvent.

ST. ALBANS, November 29.—Anson J. Crane, District Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, is \$170,000 short. Senator Edmunds is his bondsman.

MARINE.

LAUREL, DEL., November 29.—A special dispatch from the Monitor and the Atlantic City Herald, dated Thursday, compelling her to stem to stern upsetting men at the wheel and carrying away the log book. A leak was sprung under the turret, through which water poured in with alarming rapidity. Commander Yates expected the Monitor would go down, and ordered boats to be lowered and life boats distributed. Subsequently the Monitor became easier, but being in a leaky condition, and her bilge pumps having become choked and everything which was drenched through it, it was decided to return to the Delaware breakwater and give up going to Key West. The Monitor will probably be ordered to Philadelphia for repairs.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Captain E. B. Ransom, late of the Liverpool steamer Monitor, arrived in New York yesterday from Nassau.

One hundred and sixty passengers were rescued by the British ship Cherub and sent to New Orleans via Key West.

The Captain and crew were examined before the Marine Court at Nassau and the Captain was exonerated from all blame. He attributed the loss of the steamer to the strong southerly current.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The James Edgar, from Charleston, reports that she passed a vessel with a monitor in tow four miles south of Hatteras.

VOLCANO IN NEVADA.

BONKRA, November 29.—A volcano in Palo Montaña, 13 miles hence, is erupting a dense smoke.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA—THE BLACK FLAG RAISED.

MADRID, November 29.—In the bombardment of Cartagena on Wednesday the army and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the Cathedral and hospital were also struck on Friday. The theatre, the Protestant church and two entire streets were destroyed.

Two hundred persons were killed and wounded within the city. The insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts. At last accounts the fire in the city was raging. The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small. The officers of the foreign squadrons succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours on Friday night.

THE CRASH BUBBLE.

THE NEW YORK BANKS BOOMING.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The Bank Statement says the loans decrease is one-eighth of a million; specie increase two and a half million; legal tender increase four and a half million. The statement of the Bank of Commerce has been omitted.

PRINCETON, November 29.—The receiver appointed for the National Trust Company of this city says that over \$100,000 in promissory notes has been lost or stolen. A number of these notes are said by the indorsers to be forgeries.

SENATOR CASSERLY, OF CALIFORNIA, RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Senator Casserly, of California has resigned.

HORRIBLE.

A STOLEN BOTTLE PROVES TO BE POISON AND KILLS MANY PEOPLE.

MONTREAL, November 29.—Four additional deaths have resulted from the accidental poisoning and five others are still in a precarious condition.

It appears that Elsherty, the man who died yesterday, saw a sleigh standing in the street without a driver and stole therefrom a bottle containing what he supposed to be sherry, but which proved to be wine of colchicum. He shared it with the inmates of the tenement in which lived and some of the neighbors with the fatal result above mentioned.

EARLY NIGHT NEWS

A DEAD SENSATION.

THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH AUTHORITIES SIGN A PROTOCOL OF PEACE.

ALL SERENE ONCE MORE.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to the capture of the Virginian, the capture of the Virginian were brought to a conclusion to-day, Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol which the latter soon after telegraphed to his government. As conflicting reports of the contents of the protocol were being received last night and also to-day, it can now be positively stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

1. The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginian and all the surviving passengers and crew.

2. A salute to our flag on the 25th day of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further, that she has no right to the American flag or American papers.

In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginian.

3. If it shall be shown that the Virginian had no right to carry the American flag and papers. The United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties, who have violated the laws of the United States and Spain guarantee to institute proceedings against any of her authorities, who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

4. The matter of reclamations for damages was reserved for future consideration. In addition to the above it can also be positively stated that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister will determine the port at which the Virginian and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States.

The words of immediate release applicable to the delivery of the Virginian and the surviving passengers and crew implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached.

The agreement is regarded in official circles as covering all the points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of the 25th of December as the time for saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginian improperly carried the American flag and American papers.

There is a sensible belief in all quarters that the negotiations have thus peaceably ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo have for two weeks past been engaged in progressing the result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

COTNAM SCAMPS.

TWEED MADE A JAIL BIRD—SMALLER FRY OF THE RASCALLY PERSUASION.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Tweed was taken to Blackwell's Island, accompanied by his son and son-in-law. A large crowd witnessed his departure.

Judge Davis to-day fined Messrs. Graham, Fullerton and W. O. Bartlett, senior members of the counsel for Tweed in the late trial, two hundred and fifty dollars each, after subjecting them to a sharp lecture for a breach of good morals in passing him the paper, giving reasons why he should not preside at the trial. Junior members of the counsel were let off with a reprimand.

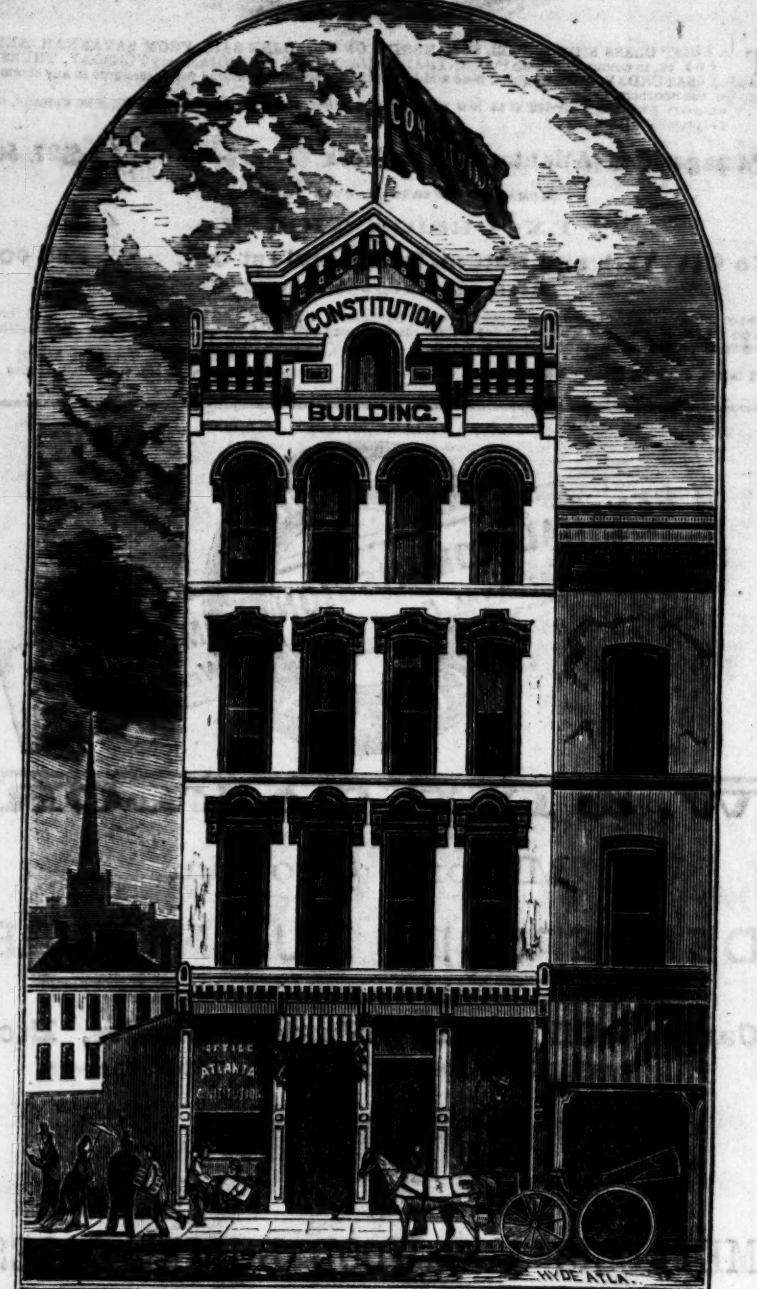
Robt. Porter, another juror in the Stokes case, was sentenced to two months and \$100. He visited disreputable resorts during the trial.

Frank S. Tranter, defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, was to-day sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

THE GOVERNMENT STILL FIXING UP THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Reports of the Secretary of War exhibits in detail the operations of the various bureaus of the department for the past fiscal year. A slight increase in the appropriation for the next fiscal year is asked. Operations of the engineer corps on the fortifications and harbors are progressing, but the Secretary wants the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity of providing an adequate defense of the seaboard in case of war with foreign powers.

GIFTS FOR ALL.



5,000 PRESENTS

\$12,000 GIVEN AWAY!

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE GRAND NEW PAPER

PREMIUM LIST

EVER OFFERED IN AMERICA.

One-Half Interest in the Magnificent Atlanta Constitution Building Among the Presents.

1874. FOR THE YEAR 1874.

DESIROUS of erecting a new and larger office on the corner of Peachtree and Peachtree streets, the proprietors of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION offer to their subscribers the following valuable presents:

1. We will give to every subscriber of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for the year 1874, a one-half interest in the magnificent Atlanta Constitution Building, which, as Trustees, we have the honor to announce, is now under the plan of distribution.

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The Springfield rifle has been adopted as the most effective arm for the use of the militia. Additional appropriations are asked for placing the militia in good trim, and for providing the army with the proper supply of small arms. A site is asked for a powder magazine and a grand arsenal, and the sale of several of the smaller armaments is recommended.

The effectiveness of the Signal Bureau is set forth at some length.

THE WEATHER.

WINDS AND COLD IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—For the north, west and thence southward to Kansas and Missouri, northeast and southeast winds slowly rising temperature and cloudy weather. For the lakes and extending to Kentucky and West Virginia, variable winds, mostly easterly, with cold and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Southern States northeast and southeast winds, cold and cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain in the Gulf States.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northwest winds, cold cloudy weather.

After the 6th instant the display of caution signals will be suspended at the lake posts for the winter.

EARLY STARS.

St. Louis, November 29.—J. E. Livingston Co's planing mills and several adjoining factories, was burned to-day. Loss \$150,000.

A canal boat sunk in the Delaware river to-day. Three children were drowned. The Captain and his wife escaped.

PONTOCHARTRAIN, November 29.—The Hudson river, north of Rhinebeck, is closed.

MADRID, November 29.—Firing was renewed fiercely at Cartagena by both sides. After the termination of four hours armistice was obtained by the officers of foreign squadrons.

MIDNIGHT NEWS.

CUBA.

A GASSY SPANISH NEWSPAPER IN CUBA DEFIES YANKER HOSTILITIES—OUR NAVY PREPARATIONS STILL GO ON.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The El Cronista publishes a letter from Havana, dated the 23d instant, in which the writer breathes forth vengeance and slaughter. He says that Cuba is perfectly indifferent as to whether the United States attempts an invasion of the island. If she does she must take the consequences.

The same number of the El Cronista publishes along and inflammatory article urging the Spanish Government to maintain a bold attitude toward this country, and to show its entire capability of governing Cuba, for the editor asserts that the United States would never invade Cuba without declaring war against Spain and on the pretext of re-establishing in the island the authority of the peninsula.

The five points which our government has presented to Spain are denounced as humiliating and inadmissible.

In spite of assurances of a peaceful climate to the Spanish difficulty, there is no change in affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and great activity in preparations for sea of all war ships continues.

Work of painting of the interior of the frigate Colorado was finished early this evening, and all three of her masts are now in their positions. The Colorado is literally covered with workmen, and will be finished and ready to leave the yard by the latter part of next week.

The tugboat Alarm, was towed from the yard last evening and remains at the dock of the Morgan Iron Works in this city. She will be furnished with a 15-inch gun and steam carriage.

The Spanish frigate Arapiles still lies in the dry docks, and the Swatara lies before the flood gates.

The Arapiles is nearly ready to be floated out into the river, and she will probably leave for Havana by Thursday or Friday.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

HIS BROTHER BISHOPS CALL A MEETING TO PUNISH HIM.

NEW YORK, November 29.—This afternoon meeting of certain Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the dioceses in this immediate vicinity was held in the vestry room of Grace Church to take into consideration the matter of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal fold. The Bishops participating were summoned by telegraph, as the emergency was deemed serious. The deliberations of the meeting were conducted in profound secrecy.

It is understood the prelates were summoned to conference by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. The presiding bishops were Bishop Potter, of New York; Littlejohn, of Long Island; O'Donoghue, of New Jersey; Stephens, of Pennsylvania and one other. The main question to be brought up was that of the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins, who till each action is taken is declared, a bishop still and qualified to consecrate other bishops.

It is said in clerical quarters that certain bishops favor deposing Dr. Cummins without according him the six months notice which the canon requires, trusting that the House of Bishops at the next general convention will justify this action.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES

THE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—But little interest is attached to the caucuses to-night. The Democrats are nominating to show their strength. The Republicans have nominated the old officers, with the exception of the postmaster, the incumbent having resigned. Sherman is nominated postmaster.

The Democrats nominated Wood, Speaker; G. C. Wetburn, Va., Clerk; Sargent, Ariz., Rupp, of Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, Combs, of Missouri; Chaplain, Mahone, of Kentucky; Niblack, Chairman of Caucus, and Parker, of W. H. and Young, of Georgia, Secretaries. There were 73 Democrats in Caucus. No liberal Republicans present.

MEMPHIS HELP.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The amount collected at the various polling places on election day for the sufferers at Memphis was \$5,410.

Financial and Commercial.

Atlanta Cotton Statement.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By Air-line Railway..... 257 bales
By West Point Railroad..... 125
By Georgia Railroad..... 125
By Central Railroad..... 125
By Western and Atlantic Railroad..... 50

Total..... 682
Receipts previous..... 7,700
Total receipts..... 8,382

Shipments to-day..... 257
Shipments previous..... 7,700
Total shipments..... 8,382

Stock on hand..... 2,500 bales

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK REPORT.

Central Stock Yard for the week ending Saturday, November 29, 1873.

HORSES AND MULES.

remain dull and few selling; shipments light.

THE RECEIPTS HAVE BEEN LARGER THIS WEEK than any during the season. Sellers have no trouble to sell, market \$4.80 to \$5.00 gross. J. M. Patton & Co., J. S. Oliver & Co., Smith, Mathews & Co. have packed several hundred head during the week. They have several hundred in pens ready for killing. Sold at our yards for the week 1,389 heads.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

dull and shipments light. Ribs and backbones have taken their place to a great extent.

TAYLOR, LATHAM & Co., Proprietors.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Cotton—last receipts 260 bales; gross 4,313. Cotton irregular; sales 1,355 bales at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Future closed steady; sales 20,500 bales, as follows: December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; September 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; October 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; November 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; December 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; January 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; February 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; March 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; April 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; May 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; June 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; July 15 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; August 15 3 1/2 to 3

MY LOVE.

Ab, that's not the crimson bird,
That sings on yonder vine;
It's a vision of a better life,
That shines sweet Love, 'tis thine.

Ab, gaze upon the sea of stars,
Which gleam from out the night;
There is a gem of purest light,
That shines sweet Love, 'tis thine.

Ab, smile not on the sunny glow,
Where roses and lily buds;
There is a flower of softer hue,
That shines sweet Love, 'tis thine.

My evening and my morning star,
My noon and mid of day;
My heart's desire, my life's joy,
That shines sweet Love, 'tis thine!

THE NEVADA JUDGE'S STORY.

"I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did; but still the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

With these words the judge awoke to the consciousness that he had a fellow traveler; and then, as if some explanation of his remark would be in order, he went on:

"We had a very interesting trial in Austin last week. Tom Carberry, Irish Tom, he is called—was tried for murder. I defended him, and never struggled harder for client in my life. For a week before, and throughout the trial, I worked night and day to look up testimony, and to present the case to the jury in the best possible light. I consulted with all the attorneys not engaged for the prosecution. We got him off with three years in the penitentiary; but he ought not to have been punished—he should have been acquitted."

The fellow passenger queried as to the circumstances attending the alleged murder, and the judge answered:

"They were very peculiar, and that is the reason why the trial was so very interesting. A woman up in Montana, who never had done her great wrong, and so, when she was asked, as the phrase is, to 'take up with a new man,' she named her terms:

"'Kill Tom Carberry, of Austin, Nevada,'
"But I never saw nor heard of the man," said the Montana peasant.

"'Nevertheless,' said she, 'kill Tom Carberry.'"
"It is the depth of winter," was objected, "and we are hundreds of miles from Austin. The journey cannot now be made."

"'Kill him in the spring,' said the unrelenting woman."

"'Yes,' said he, and the compact was sealed."

"With the opening of travel in the spring there arrived at Salt Lake City, by the Montana stage, an individual who freely announced that he was on his way to kill Carberry. Salt Lake City is a long way from Austin, but the friendships of border men span much greater distances. Tom was quickly advised of the approach of his visitor, but he took no steps either to get out of the way or to be specially prepared to see company. He was then employed at the Keystone Mills, nine miles from town, and he staid there nearly a whole week after he knew that the Montana chap was in Austin. You see, Tom is a peaceable man, and he didn't want any difficulty. Most men would have come in at once, and got the affair off their hands!"

The listener entertained doubts at this point, but saying nothing, the Judge proceeded:

"Saturday evening, just as usual with him, Tom came into the city, and after getting shaved and fixed up for his holiday, he went around to the saloons, where many of the people of the mining towns spend their leisure, to meet his friends. It wasn't long before he encountered the Montana fellow, who began at once, in Tom's hearing, to make insinuating remarks."

Here the listener interrupted with: "Why did he make insinuating remarks? If he had made a long journey solely for the purpose of killing Tom, why didn't he shoot him off hand?"

"Because," said the Judge, "that would have been murder. The community is down on murder, and he would have been dangling from off an awning beam in fifteen minutes. Killing is a very different matter. When two men get into a fight, and all is fair between them, and one kill the other, the community don't ordinarily seem to feel much concern on the subject."

"Under such circumstances, the only way for Montana to provoke Tom to a quarrel, and lead up to a fight. But Tom wasn't disposed to gratify him—he wouldn't take any notice—didn't seem to hear; but repeatedly left one saloon to go to another, and went to keep out of the way. Montana followed him up, until at last, standing right before Tom, he jumped up about two feet from the floor, and came down with a heavy jar, and said, 'I'm chief!' Even this Tom didn't resent—he only put his hands over his face and wept! But, as the tears actually flowed, until his best friends thought he was an ardent coward; and when he got up and went away to his room to bed, there wasn't one to say a good word for him."

"Montana accepted a season of glory. He said, 'I'm chief!' in a public place, and no man had dared to accept the challenge."

"The next morning Tom was standing on the sidewalk when Montana came along, and they met face to face. Tom spoke to him in a very quiet, low tone, saying: 'Stranger, you used me pretty rough last night, but I don't bear malice. Just say that you'd been drinkin' and didn't mean it, and we'll say no more about it.'"

"Montana answered, 'No apologies in mine.'"

"'Well,' said Tom, 'you needn't apologise. Come into the saloon and drink glasses with me, and we'll let the matter drop.'"

"Then Montana said, 'Tom Carberry, either you're generous or else you're a coward. I don't think you're cowardly, and if I'd known you at the start, it's most likely I wouldn't have waded in. But the matter can't be let drop, for there's hundreds of people in my section and I between here and there who know that I came here to kill you; so there's but two ways—we must fight or you must run. If you'll run, it'll be just as good to me as to fight.'"

"Tom's almost suppliant bearing disappeared on the instant, and he said: 'Stranger, I ain't much in the habit of runnin', and if I were to fight, we may as well have it out now, as any time. Are you heeled?'"

"Tom asked this question because we have a law against carrying concealed weapons, which is regarded at such hours as people think they will have no use for their arms, and is disregarded at all others."

"The answer was 'no'; I left my revolver with the bar keeper of the Exchange."

"Get it," said Tom, "I'll wait for you here."

"The Exchange was in a corner building across a street which came in at right angles to the sidewalk where they were standing. Montana went in at the front door, but came out at the side on the cross street, hoping to steal up and get the drop on Tom, but this was not so easy. Tom was wide awake—he had crossed the main street to guard against surprise; so, when Montana pored his pistol around the corner and followed it with just enough of his head to take sight, Carberry was not in range. In a moment their eyes met and the shooting began. Tom curled down close to the road bed, to present the smallest possible area as a mark, and because it is comparatively difficult to hit an object lying on the ground. Montana sheltered himself somewhat behind a low row of sacks of potatoes lying on the edge of the sidewalk, and partly behind a small awning post. This

last was a fatal error, for with a tall post for a mark it is the easiest thing in the world to make a life shot."

"I am making a long story of the shooting, which in reality was very soon over; they fired three shots apiece in as many seconds. Tom's third ball passed through Montana's heart, and he was dead before his head rebounded on the brick pavement. Carberry surrendered himself at once, and was kept in jail until his trial came off, although bail to any amount was offered."

"After a pause the Judge added, 'I don't see how I could have done more for him than I did, but the man should not have been punished—he should have been acquitted, and he would have been but for one circumstance, which prejudiced the court and jury against him.'"

"What was the circumstance so prejudicial?" questioned the listener.

"The Montana chap was the fourth man Tom had killed in Austin," answered the Judge innocently.

To Housekeepers

McBride & Co. have just received a large assortment of Plain and Decorated China Tea & Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Chamber Sets, etc., and will sell them at Importers' Wholesale Cash Prices. We confidently assert that we now have the finest & largest stock of these goods ever brought into the State, and will sell them as cheap as they can be bought in the United States. We will sell

Decorated Dinner Sets that are Worth \$450 for \$350.
Decorated Dinner Sets that are Worth \$350 for \$250.
Decorated Dinner Sets that are Worth \$200 for \$125.
Decorated Tea Sets that are Worth \$75 for \$50.

A large assortment of Toilet Sets, Chamber Sets, White China Dinner and Tea Sets in same proportion. A beautiful stock of Chandeliers, Ball Lamps, Basters, Spoons, etc.

McBride & Co.,
12 Decatur St. Line Bts.
November 24—Sundays till January 1st.

WM. GRAY,



July 24—dly

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.
Will make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House. Jan 24—dly

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TO AND FROM NEW YORK,
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FIRST CLASS SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE SAIL FROM SAVANNAH AND NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, making as quick time and have superior accommodations for passengers to any steam route on the Southern Coast.

Passage from Atlanta to New York - \$27 50

Meals and State Rooms Included.
EXCURSION TICKETS.

To New York and Return, Good until 1st Oct. - \$45 00.
Meals and State Rooms Included.

Symptoms Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains for Savannah. Passengers by this route should leave Atlanta on 1:40 P. M. train for Macon, the day before the Steamers sail from Savannah. All other information furnished on application to undersigned.

At Atlanta, June 14, 1873. 2m

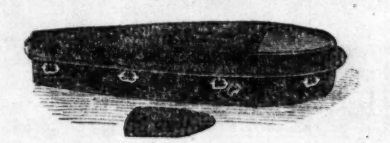


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Macon, Georgia.

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OF ALL GRADES, FROM THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES FOR CASH.



METALLIC AND WOOD BURIAL CASES,

be arranged to give satisfaction. aug31—dlt

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REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
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AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,
AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,
AND THE

MAGNIFICENT BAY LINE STEAMERS,
CLOSE CONNECTION, WITH WHICH, IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

The equipment of the Roads of this is 'First-Class';

Fullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

DOUBLE Daily Schedules are operated upon entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the peaks Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Acropolis Tickets to attractive summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principal points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make close connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

Remember that this is the Only Route

that Gives the Bay Line Connection.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

C. J. TROUBADORE, Southern Passenger Agent, F. W. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

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1854 G. W. JACK, 1873

STEAM Candy and Cracker MANUFACTORY.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE SOUTH.

CANNED OYSTERS, FOTTED MEATS, CANNED FRUITS, BASKETS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CANDIES, IN ANY QUANTITY.

Western and Northern Orders Duplicated. Stephens & Flynn.

The Live Stove House of the South.

I have returned from the East, where I have purchased

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK

—OF—

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

AND WOODEN WARE,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron & Tinnery Findings,

HOLLOW-WARE AND STOVES,

Ever Brought to this Market.

I have now in Stock and expect to arrive soon,

30,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Stove Pipe Iron,

10,000 pounds No. 26 and 27 Pan Iron,

20 bundles Russia Iron,

200 bundles assorted Wire,

1,000 pounds Black Tin,

750 Jno. Savory's Light English Ware—

Wash Pots and Dinner Pots—assorted sizes.

2,300 Stove Pots—assorted sizes,

1,000 Waffle Irons,

2,000 Tea Kettles,

2,000 Fry Pans,

2,000 Griddles,

4,000 pounds Sad Irons,

1,000 Ovens, Skillets and Lids—Jno. Savory's Light English Ware

350 Loyal Cook Stoves,

150 CHARTER OAK COOK STOVES,

150 Matchless Cook Stoves,

150 No. 6 and 7 Demand Cook Stoves

150 Atlanta Cook Stoves,

200 Best Cook Stoves,

50 Star Cook Stoves,

350 Heating Stoves—all styles and sizes,

250 Coal Hods,

500 Grates—Plain and Enamelled,

50 Fluting Machines—Latest Improved Styles.

50 Fancy Coal Hods and Vases,

350 dozen Juniper Buckets,

150 dozen Blue Buckets,

150 nests Tubs,

100 dozen Sifters,

50 dozen Coffee Mills,

25 dozen Heavy Horse Buckets,

50 dozen Bread Trays,

40 nests Wood Bowls,

100 nests Wood Measures,

50 racks Sugar Boxes,

25 nests Flour Pails,

50 dozen Brooms,

500 Britannia Dippers.

The largest lot of TIN-WARE ever in the city.

An elegant stock of PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

I am prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

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aug31—dlt

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STEAM AND GAS PIPES, Steam Whistles, Gauges, Oil Cups, Valves, Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, and Lead Pipes, Plumbers' Brass Goods—Washers, Flanges, Closets, Wash Basins, Marble Sinks, Gas Fittings—Chandeliers, Fenders' Brackets, etc. Flatirons, Steam and Gas Filters, Copper Smiths, Tin Roofing, in all its branches. Galvanized Iron Worker, Cornish Brackets—all descriptions made to order. Agents for "Knowles' Steam Pump."

Manufactures of CONCRETE SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE, all sizes up to 30 inches.

Day only Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's celebrated COLUMBIA COOK STOVES.

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Does business upon popular plans that the people can comprehend, and at the minimum rates of all

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WITH A PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS U. CONNER,

Georgia Managers of the Georgia Department

amine the Savings Bank Plan.

aug31—dlt

Touching thinks it a South has movement. Hon of bla of the atte misgovern Commercial

For the Washington to the knif Virginia twenty-four quarter has sorry that under any honor of t vindicated one shall be the difficult States, gr affair, will the German the little the millions saddled upon ing of bla of the war, the South portion of a hope that t

should war the acquit would gain she would be burdened, m is now as it carpet-bag ru tion, which power of the desideratum Tan ATLAS caution not others of our this Cuba que crusade until merits and to

WHO ARE But suppose volunteer to then? The G ting a few cou ton darkey m them are fairi hard; but our would not but offers of their bullets. They They have the care of, having the tender m control the little intere min starting the living to make it very difficult door.

What will the hands of the m, and that the murderers now dominat and Mississippi had more the prostitution of ty. If the ad from the South It has no right tors," as it call people, to dea lives for the p model on the s that now rule of the "Union."

If the count invasion Sou have ever do Americans, and land when it is and armies, be expected of the tearing to subj have been su oligarchy of a brutality upon forced to subd Telegraph and

In order to wretched faith since the rece patriots. We to gather the pe our memory, a garding previo Cuba and othe where the L heretofore acti adventurers. Walker's ill-fe within the m where the Un stand though power, if not the filibusters. French filibust States took and actually bags approval tion. Maxim bagger, per some extent ilized Mexico argument the h ferling in the ment, and the in behalf of the ridden, native the brutal mur ous young Pr and loving wi cates. For w ment is in a g Now the ce for many gene of Spain, and covering and United States the feeble exc demands it, an of American invaded been, howev reason, howev for carpet-ba strengthen the The army and means more for dealers in thousands of war cry is, be of the North, advocate the armed force. that quite a n vocate this un derfully and the dignity a government o encourage the Maximilian. We do not t the South fav Griffin News

CUMM HAC J. W. JAMES a recommendation Two Hottel is Wednesday and ing with the At road. Leave Gaith down train to Atti morning and 11 o'clock to di cheerful drivers. sept—dly

DA

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.

W. A. R. R. CO. President of the Southern Publishing Co., (with) Atlanta, Ga., November 29, 1873.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

Revolution.

The Democrats have a majority of twenty-two on the ballot in the Arkansas Legislature.

Marjo was lately among the audience at Les Tillems, Paris, in company with his daughters, whose personal beauty attracts much attention.

Step the Buffalo Express: Mr. Tilton's novel has to do with the sea, and Mr. Tilton writes whereof he knows, since he has been dreadfully at sea himself for some months back.

A new weekly illustrated journal of satire and humor is about to make its appearance at Brighton, under the editorship of Mr. Hunt Dunn, barrister at law. It will be entitled The Octopus.

Among those mentioned for the seat of Senator George of Virginia, are John Leche, R. M. T. Hunter, A. B. O'Connell, Robert E. Withers and Robert Gold. None of the Southern States seem inclined to follow the practice once prevalent there and still common at the North, of continuing the same men in the Senate.

Last year Washburn's majority was 3,774 and Grant's 7,412. This year Washburn's total vote falls 2,891 below his majority last year. How many more such victories can the Republicans of Massachusetts stand?

Governor R. C. Powers, of Mississippi, informs the New York Times that he intends to test before the Supreme Court of the State, the constitutionality of the late general election. The Governor has already secured the services of distinguished counsel.

The financial irregularities of William Bagge, who was arrested for forgery and embezzlement, will amount to \$13,000. He says he paid his debts honestly while studying law, with money obtained by his forgery. His friends claim that he is insane and that will be his plea.

1872-73 \$12,651,694 61 1880-81 \$30,000,787 87
1873-74 14,053,326 1879-80 21,780,227 27
1874-75 14,990,977 90 1881-82 19,431,077 21
1875-76 13,114,648 88 1882-83 21,249,809 99
Total \$52,910,598 98 Total \$84,461,883 04

Thus we see in a comparison of four years of peace that the war expenditures have been increased twenty times and a half millions of dollars, or an average of more than seven and a quarter millions annually.

Sen. R. C. McMillan, delegate from Arizona, was escorted in Washington to Miss Elizabeth Thurman, daughter of Senator Thurman, at the latter's residence in this city. The wedding was attended by President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, all the Senators now in Washington, and many other distinguished persons.

The New York paper publishes the appeal of the late Captain Joe. Fry, to the Spanish council of war, for the lives of the crew of the steamer Virginia. Refusing to supply for his own life, "he had neither home nor country—victim of war and persecution"—he pleaded clemency for the lives of the crew, who knew not the object or destination of the vessel, but all in vain. The butchers were fanning upon blood and blood they determined to have, despite the innocence of their victims. The self-sacrificing appeal of the noble Fry stamps him a hero, and an answer to the South, the land of his birth.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, proposing to relinquish the business of Magazine publishing, have sold their periodicals, the Atlantic Monthly and Every Saturday to Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of New York, and Messrs. H. D. Houghton & Co., of the Riverside Press, and Our Young Folks to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, publishers of the new Atlantic, St. Nicholas. It is understood that this important transfer of the magazines, with which the Boston house has been so long identified, involves a large sum of money, and has been made upon terms which are regarded by all parties as mutually advantageous.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican in giving a description of a reception to Senator Sumner by the Bird Club of Boston—a club which, for several years, has met at Young's restaurant in that city to discuss politics and all the delicacies of the season, taking its name from the Hon. Frank W. Bird, of Worcester, who worked so zealously for the election of Horace Greeley last fall—mentions as a pleasant feature of the occasion the presence of Bird, Wilson and Sumner seated together at the head of a table. He says that the Vice-President's health has improved steadily, and that the effects of his late illness would scarcely be noticed. There is no doubt that the Vice-President will be able to preside at the opening of the Senate.

Count Von Moltke spent his 74th birthday in Berlin in perfect health and vigor. Before the late war with France this officer was seized with melancholy for a great domestic loss. He believed that his life of usefulness was at an end, and resigned his rank in the army. King William, now Kaiser, sent it back to him, and gently but firmly declined to accept it, notwithstanding the urgency of the General. The war found him still a soldier, and old man. It left him a new man, with his faculties of mind and body all restored and rejuvenated by the great part he was called on to play in his profession, and the stirring scenes and events of one of the most dramatic wars of modern times.

The Sabbath Day.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. At least show respect for the day by attending, say church.

Our correspondence covers a page, and is exceedingly interesting. A fashion letter, a Washington letter, State letters, the second from Prof. Waddell, and others.

Our subscribers will bear in mind that but two weeks now remain to come in the Distribution. Send your subscription at once.

See letters from the people on the Distribution. To accommodate subscribers at a distance next (the last) week, we may be compelled to close with our city subscribers on Saturday night of the present week.

Supreme Court Decisions.

We have before us, through the kind courtesy of the Supreme Court Reporter, Captain Henry Jackson, Part 1, Volume 47 of the Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, containing parts of July term, 1872, and January term, 1873. The volume has 647 pages and a good index. It is a credit to the Reporter. The lawyers are advised to send in their orders for this necessary work of Georgia law.

Senator Casserly of California has resigned his place in the United States Senate. The telegraph mentions no cause. It has long been charged, however, that Casserly gained his position improperly.

The Panic Over.

The country can delight itself with the ending of the disastrous financial panic, that owing to Radical misrule, swept the country with its destructive beam.

All over the country manufacturers are resuming work. The night telegrams tell us that in New York the banks are on their feet. Yesterday loans are reported decreased half a million, specie increased two and a half millions, currency four and a half millions, and deposits six millions.

The merchants everywhere are easier. The cotton crop South has come forward with a rush, and the money has gone to pay debts and relieve all hands. The man who has money and holds back from paying his debts, simply don't want to pay. All possible reason for hoarding his money has ceased.

Atlanta has averaged the neat disbursement of \$75,000 a day in the purchase of cotton. She has leaped to the honorable position of a leading cotton mart, and proposes to hold the place from this onward.

Altogether the prospects are cheering, and there is no reason why every body should not act on the idea that the panic is completely over.

Looking at the benefits that have resulted, to be the general cheapening of prices, and the larger capacity of money to buy.

Mr. Stephens.

Our Washington letter gives some interesting information about the arrival of Mr. Stephens at Washington. Mr. Stephens bore his trip well. Our correspondent states that Mr. Stephens has already been inundated with visitors.

It is a right dramatic event, this return of the famous Georgian to the theatre of his old achievements as a statesman. Retiring from public life, wearied with his honors, before the war, and courting rest and seclusion, he emerged from that quiet to take part in the great revolution, which he opposed, as the second officer of the Confederate government.

He now goes back to the national councils in the undiminished powers of his genius, and with better general physical health than he ever enjoyed.

It is a national event. It marks the return of Southern statesmanship to national action. It is the beginning of a new order of things.

We shall look with eager interest to the part Mr. Stephens will now play upon the broad stage of national legislation, in the very maturity of his great powers, and in a third episode, as it were, of public usefulness.

As we have said, the event is dramatic. The Vice President of the Southern Confederacy steps back upon the great arena where he once was the recognized leader.

The War-Cloud.

Our last night's dispatches bring us the particulars of the official protocol agreed upon between this government and Spain in settlement of the Virginian embargo.

It will be seen that Spain gives up the Virginian and her surviving passengers. Spain is to salute the American flag on the 25th of December, unless she can show that the Virginian was engaged in that which forfeited her right to American protection. The question of damages for the families of the dead is to be reserved for future investigation. Both governments are to punish those who have violated law and forced them into the trouble.

It will be seen that the matter has been taken out of the hands of the American Minister to Spain, General Sickles, and the negotiations have been conducted in Washington by the American authorities, and the Spanish Minister to this country. The only hitch in the matter will be Spain's possible inability to make the Spanish authorities in Cuba execute the settlement. This, of course, will still leave a warlike contingency ahead.

How far an indignant public opinion has forced the administration to promptness in this matter can be conjectured. But the administration thought it had a heavy backing of public sentiment behind it.

The administration has expended several millions of dollars in its preparations for war. How far these preparations have effected the Spanish government in its offer of reparation is another matter of conjecture. But if we are not at fault in our memory, it was announced at the start that the Spanish President was most desirous of an amicable settlement. And any hitch in the negotiations seems largely due to Sickles' bungling diplomacy.

The Spanish Government has her hands full at present. She is running two costly wars. She has got the Carlist insurrection at home, and the Cuban revolution on that side. Whether she was in a condition, with her hands already full, to tackle a foreign foe of such resources as this nation, strikes one as exceedingly improbable. She must have been crazy to have gone into another fight unless she entertained the chimerical hope that a foreign war would unite her disaffected nationality.

Looking at the condition of Spain does it not occur to even a cursory observer that the United States authorities have been making a superlatively unnecessary fuss, and could have accomplished the same result that they have by a firm, temperate demand without any costly flutter of preparation.

Does it not raise a mild suspicion that the administration, frightened out of its very boots by the extraordinary picking it received in the late elections, has bounced this Cuban matter as a God-send to clutter about and divert attention from the panic and its other achievements calculated to disgust the people of the country.

In our humble judgment the administration has bungled again in this matter, and still stands before the bar of public opinion amenable for the distress it caused the country by the financial disaster it achieved.

The Farmer's Convention.

We are printing in pamphlet form for convenience of the people the full proceedings of the Farmer's Convention held in Atlanta. The pamphlet will be sent to any one who sends us a three cent postage stamp. We shall send a copy to all our Georgia contemporaries and will be obliged if they will notice the above fact.

Milton Malone.

An editorial which we think urgently demanded, and which was intended for this issue, will appear on Tuesday. It is based upon the tragic fate of Milton Malone, and some of the circumstances attendant. The Constitution shall speak with no uncertain sound. The interests of society demand plain talk, and plain talk we shall give.

A Strange and Horrible Affair.

Our telegraphic news reports a most remarkable affair in Montreal. A scamp stole a bottle of what he thought was liquor from an unattended sleigh. He took it home and generously shared it with his friends. It was rank poison. Five victims have already perished the fatal potency of the deadly drug, and formed an appalling sequence to a petty theft, and five more persons are dangerously sick.

It strikes one with horror. It is an impressive example of the avenging Nemesis of crime, which in this case has stricken down the innocent with the guilty.

Cotton—Volume 2—No. 13.

The receipts of this week are 124,000 bales—12,000 less than last year, and 4,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 135,000 bales; compared with 138,000 last year, and 106,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 35,000 bales; compared with 35,000 last year, and 30,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 54 degrees at noon; clear and cool five days, and cloudy and cool two days; rain on two days. Rain-fall for the week .38 of an inch. This week last year the thermometer was 50 degrees at noon—clear and pleasant most of the time. Next week last year the thermometer was 53 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant six days, and cloudy and windy one day. No rain.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts, shipments and stock at this point for this season and last to date

	1873	1872
Receipts to date	27,320	15,505
Shipments	23,210	15,301
Stock on hand	2,140	1,204

It will be seen that the receipts are 10,745 bales more than last year, thus far. The stocks are larger, as some parties are holding or higher prices. About one-half of the total receipts for the year had been received here last year up to this time, and following this rule our total receipts for the season will be 55,000 bales.

The daily receipts for next week, for the past few years, are as follows:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	13,410	20,165	13,462	17,945	17,945
Sunday	17,734	30,195	20,725	29,973	29,973
Monday	17,335	26,918	20,377	34,652	34,652
Tuesday	17,688	29,159	19,835	16,644	16,644
Wednesday	13,695	31,670	14,583	29,538	29,538
Thursday	19,400	19,082	16,745	20,649	20,649
Friday	19,000	19,082	16,745	20,649	20,649
Value ports	988	0	1,967	0	0
Total	101,329	149,584	105,789	136,371	136,371

We have estimated the receipts this week, at 135,000 bales, because the rivers of the West are very low; and the price has not risen enough yet, to cause parties to sell freely. But our estimate may be much too small, therefore, we will state that the estimate of almost every cotton buyer here, is 150,000, or over.

NEW YORK.

The market has been firm for spots. Sales of spot cotton 9,100 bales, at a rise of five-eighths of a cent in the price. Contracts opened weak, then became very active and strong, and closed steady at a decline; making the general advance for the week, one-fourth to three-eighths of a cent. Sales 125,000 bales. The causes for this continued upward movement are, smaller receipts than expected, and the report of the Agricultural Bureau, estimating the total crop at 3,700,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL.

The market has been firm all the week with larger sales and a rise of 1-4 of a cent in the price. The causes are the same as given for New York; thus confirming the opinion of many, that the crop will be much less than last year. Also the suddenly easing up of the money market. The rate of interest having fallen from 8 per cent to 6 per cent in one day; and money is plenty, outside of the bank, at 5 per cent per annum. If there is no great change in affairs, which can not now be foreseen, it is very likely the price for uplands may gradually rise to nine pence next month.

LIVERPOOL OPINIONS.

For the information of some of our readers we will give short extracts from the circulars of two of our Liverpool correspondents.

W. C. Watts & Co., under date of November 7th, says: "English spinners have taken less than their consumption for some weeks, and have but moderate stocks now; and continental spinners are, by all authorities, supposed to be comparatively bare of stocks. With the first indication that cotton has touched bottom spinners may be expected to replenish their stocks freely. The present fall in prices will give an impetus to consumption, and American cotton is certain to command a large share of the attention of spinners, and will be rapidly absorbed."

When the above was written the price was just what it is now; and, as proof of the correctness of the views of this eminent cotton house, the sales of American cotton have been 40,000 bales this week, and 107,000 bales for three weeks, compared with 81,000 for the same three weeks last year; when their market was very active, with a rise of 1/2 of a cent. Ellison & Co., in their very valuable circular, under date of November 9th, say: "It is not to the interest of the consumers, therefore, that prices should be forced down much lower than the rates now current," (which were) 9 pence, for uplands. "To ruin the planter

is to kill the hen that lays the golden egg. The necessities of planters may compel them to accept any price that buyers may offer, but the interests of consumers dictate the policy of buying freely at 8d. or even at 8 1/2d., for, by so doing, spinners will be able to lay in such a stock as will place them in a position to hold aloof from the market in the event of prices taking a violently upward turn."

DECEMBER.

The course of the market for the past five years, for this month, has been as follows: 1868 gold was 135. Cotton opened at 25 1/2 cents, and closed at 26 cents. 1869 gold was 120. Cotton opened at 25 1/2 cents, closed 25 3/8. 1870 gold was 110. Cotton opened at 16 1/2 cents, closed at 15 1/4. 1871 gold was 100. Cotton opened at 19, closed at 30. 1872 gold was 11 1/2. Cotton opened at 19 1/8, closed at 20 1/2. Of course there were some fluctuations, but no very violent ones. Neither do we expect any great changes this year, as it is not natural there should be at this season of the year.

In one of our former numbers we stated that when good cotton was selling at retail at 10 cents a yard, cotton would be about the bottom. One firm of this city is now selling all the best prints at 9 cents a yard retail; and we have no doubt they will sell Lonsdale bleached, one yard wide, at 15 cents per yard, as it can be bought in New York at 12 1/2 cents. One reason of the small sale of spot cotton in New York is that many of the samples have been withdrawn from the market and held for higher prices, making the quantity offered for sale less than the actual demand; consequently it has been easy to put the price up. This week the Patrons of Husbandry held a convention in this city, and we conversed with quite a number of them. They all stated the same thing, that many farmers were holding back their cotton for better prices; but would begin to sell freely at 15 cents and upwards. The most of the cotton mills that had stopped, or were running short time, are making arrangements to resume and run full time again, and it is likely they will all be running to their full capacity by a new year.

We have been asked several times this week, "why has cotton risen so suddenly?" and "why did you turn from a bear to a bull so suddenly?" To the first, we answer: the price went too low, and now it is likely it will rebound to as much too high a figure, as it was before too low. To the second, we reply, after looking at the situation in all its aspects, we were convinced that there were many just reasons for a rise in the price; and, therefore, it was our duty to give our planting friends our reasons for believing their cotton was worth more than they were selling it for. But now there is great danger of carrying this reaction too far. The price in New York has risen this week five-eighths of a cent, and here 1 1/2 cents. This is unreasonable, and, if continued, there will be danger of a sharp decline.

Last week we thought the price might rise two cents in two months; but if it rises four cents in two months, it is almost certain we shall have a sharp decline in February. For if the price is forced up very high, by the middle or last of January, there will be such a rush to sell, and the rivers of the West are likely to be high. So the receipts will be very large, that the price, whatever it may be, will not be sustained.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool and at float for that port for five years is as follows:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock	285	393	483	420	477
At float	194	359	384	322	399
Total	479	752	867	742	876

American cotton in stock and at float for Liverpool, same time:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock	19	61	67	60	74
At float	19	343	148	122	151
Total	38	404	215	182	225

American cotton in sight for same time:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Stock Interior ports	69	89	68	75	85
Stock U. S. ports	285	293	393	420	477
Stock Liverpool	19	61	67	60	74
At float	19	343	148	122	151
Export this week	65	60	68	38	40
Total	567	846	705	681	749

Taken by our own spinners, from the ports, for the past month and three months:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
One Month	46	83	87	88	63
Three Months	129	197	190	207	231

REMARKS OF CROP.

The actual per cent. of receipts of the crops at the ports for seven years, for three months, has been as follows:

	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Per cent.	23.1	21.4	29.4	27.5	22.9	32.7	31.5

The average of the seven years is 27.2. The year of 1867-68 was late, and did not come up to the general average until the last of January. The year 1870-71 was also late, and did not come up to the general average until the last of March. The two last years were very early, and were ahead of the general average until the last of March.

The receipts at the ports each year for eight years, for three months—September, October and November, are, in round numbers as follows, beginning with 1866: 468,000; 470,000; 624,000; 796,000; 918,000; 890,000; 1,141,000; 980,000.

In consequence of the lateness of the crop the yellow fever, low prices, and want of currency to move this crop, we think the per cent. is not over 26 for this year, or about one per cent. less than the average for seven years, thus making the total receipts at the ports for overland and Southern consumption, and we have a total crop of 4,130,000 bales, which is our present estimate.

We have made the overland shipments large, because, on account of the lower prices in the interior, large lines have been bought and shipped direct to the mills; and will not be counted until the end of the season.

PROSPECTS.

We do not think the price is high enough to sell short with a certainty of success. If we were to enter the market now we had much rather buy than sell for a short term. To our friends, the farmers, we say sell your cotton and pay your debts, if you owe any. If you do not you may sell for a higher price than the present next June.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Stephens' Arrival, Views and Plans.

Mr. Dunning our Postmaster—Blonde Belknap, the War Secretary, and His Trials—Specie Payments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1873.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens arrived here last evening, and has taken quarters at the National Hotel. I called this morning to pay my respects to this distinguished Georgian, and am glad to be able to announce to my many friends at home that he bore the fatigue of the journey here without apparent detriment to his health, and having rested well last night, he was quite bright and cheerful. He had a steady throng of visitors so that I could hardly get a word in edge-ways, and I wished to get his advice concerning certain matters of interest to Georgia. Mr. Stephens assured me, however, that I should have his counsel, and that he would himself send a point now and then to THE CONSTITUTION. A government official happening in, Mr. Stephens enquired of him whether he thought there would be any change in the ATLANTA POST-OFFICE.

The official, who is in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject, said he was certain that there would be no change in the Department, having every confidence in the integrity of Mr. Dunning. I understood him to say there had been applications for the position, but that they would not be entertained. Mr. Stephens said he hoped there would be no change that he did not know Mr. Dunning; had never seen him to his knowledge, but he sympathized with him in his misfortunes, and believed him to be an honest man. Among those who called on Mr. Stephens to-day was

GENERAL HENNINGSEN.

an old filibuster, and of course while he remained in the conversation ran on filibustering in general, and the case of the Virginian in particular. Mr. Stephens said he was not a filibuster, but he thought the Government should not interfere with such expeditions when they had got three marine leagues from shore. If any of our citizens choose to engage in such enterprises let them assume the risk.

With regard to the Virginian he declared that the American flag should have protected every one on board, white or black. Had they been captured while running the blockade the case would have been different, but then the Spanish officials had no right to put to death those on board. While Mr. Stephens thought the outrage on the American flag should be punished, it was evident he did not believe it should be, and there are many more here in Washington who agree with him. The proposed war promises to terminate in a diplomatic muddle. Mr. Stephens is making up this programme for

HIS WINTER'S WORK.

but of course it is not yet complete. He will probably remain in his present quarters at the National, where he has a parlor with bed room adjoining, and where he will be in going to and from the Capitol. He contemplates being in daily attendance throughout the session, and will thus set a good example to some of the Southern members who are not as attentive to their duties as this respect as they might be, and are sometimes absent at a critical juncture when their votes are needed. Of course Mr. Stephens has no intimation as to what committee he will be placed on. That rests entirely with the Speaker, but I may safely predict that Mr. Stephens will be sure to be given the veteran statesman an honorable place. It has been suggested that Mr. Stephens could do good service to his section on the Appropriation Committee, which had not ever a solitary Southern Representative among its members in the last Congress. Mr. Stephens himself expresses a preference for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on which he would like to serve at this time, but as he will probably be appointed on more than one committee, it is to be hoped his name may be found in both when they are announced.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE INTERVIEWERS.

Belknap, the blonde Secretary of War, has a holy horror of newspaper men, and since the Cuban question loomed up, they have made his life miserable, if his own statements in this respect are to be credited. He gives a very amusing account of his adventures a few nights ago. It was a cold blue-frosty night, and he was muffled up in walking rapidly toward the Arlington. At the corner of F street and Pennsylvania Avenue, he was hailed by a newspaper

CORRESPONDENCE

HARVEST GLEANINGS

An Autumn Abroad.

BY PROF. WM. HENRY WADDELL, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

No. 2.

Editors Constitution: No man will ever succeed in describing his sensations when first out at sea. The vast waste of waters, stretching on every side, until the horizon is met in a mighty circle, the sky arched in a blue canopy overhead, the sense of utter loneliness, and above all, the consciousness of the most absolute helplessness, all form a combination of sensations which cannot be described. I had formed an idea that vessels of various sizes and classes were continually passing and that we should never be out of hall of some craft or other. So far from this being the case, we so rarely saw a vessel of any description whatever, that the appearance of a large ship, especially, called every man on board, from the Captain to the Cooks Scullion, upon deck to look at it. The monotony was so unbroken that much smaller diversions than a vessel created a sensation.

The night had set in when the Captain on the eighth day out, asked me if I did not wish to catch the first light of land. I could not perceive how I should accomplish this in the dark, but accompanied him on the upper deck and had pointed out to me a deep horizon. It was the light-house (I have forgotten its name) on the extreme Southern point of Ireland, and all of the next day we were running along the eastern shore of the Emerald Isle. It certainly did not present a very verdant aspect at this point. Very barren fields, with here and there a miserable hut covered with turf, was all which met our eyes.

The Aleppo could not approach her wharf, the tide being out, so the passengers and their baggage were transferred to a small harbor steamer, and in an incredibly short space of time we were deposited in the Liverpool Custom House. The English government having in its employ a number of officials, the delay produced in the examination of the baggage was short, and the inspection merely nominal. Tobacco and liquors seemed to be the only big-bears, and they molested no man on account of a few cigars or a quantity of chewing tobacco for his own use. In other words the British government seemed to be disposed to regard steamship passengers as gentlemen and not swindlers, who were endeavoring to cheat the Customs House. The New York Custom House, on the contrary, going, I suppose, upon the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," has filled its offices with a set of most unmitigated scoundrels who levy a systematic blackmail upon unsuspecting travelers—forcing those who will not bribe them to pay duty upon every imaginable variety of article which can be brought under the letter of the law, or otherwise, unblushingly taking from travelers who are "posted" the most palpable bribes for four hours in the New York Custom House, upon my return, and was forced to pay twenty-five dollars in gold, duty upon articles, every single one of which was private property, intended for personal use, and the strictest interpretation of the law, liable to duty.

AT THE HOTEL.
I suppose nine out of every ten travelers from America to England go to the Adelphi Hotel. My first experience of a European hotel impressed me very strongly with its comfort, and if a man chooses to make it his economy. Nothing at first struck me so much as the number of females employed. A woman was clerk in the register office, kept the books and assigned the rooms. A woman was housekeeper, and in England, and then, having been re-shipped to this country, are sold for double and triple the European prices. French goods, however, are of course not proportionally so low in price.

I remained in Liverpool too short a time to get that little of interest there to be seen, and there certainly is very little. The docks are well worth a visit, which, however I did not find time to pay them.

ON THE RAILROAD.

I had mapped out a tour for myself some, what more extended than that usually taken by travelers in Scotland, and as Glasgow was my initial point, thither we were whirled by one beautiful September morning.

Everybody now-a-days knows the difference between an American and a European railway car. The latter is much smaller and divided into three apartments by transverse partitions. Each of these apartments is entered by a door in the side, which opens upon the passage between the two seats stretching from side to side and facing one another.

Each seat in a first class car accommodates two persons; in a second class four. The seats are covered with green velvet, which is kept in a box, and there is no other heating apparatus. Englishmen, on the contrary, object to the lack of privacy on the American car. They are horrified at the promiscuous mingling together of all the passengers in the large car, and urge the superior privacy of the British system. A sleeping car was an unknown institution in Europe when I was there. Within the last year I have understood that arrangements have been made to introduce them into England.

The country from Liverpool to Glasgow was particularly English. In the neighborhood of the former place, tall stacks of chimneys, belonging to manufacturing establishments, stood, like forest trees, in every direction. Afterwards, beautiful fields, cultivated like market gardens, stretched on both sides of the track, separated from one another, as well as from the public highway by nothing but exquisitely trimmed hedges. Wherever a fence was necessary, a stone wall subserved its purpose. Indeed, as often as otherwise, a man's estate was bounded by white graveled walks. All animals are confined in pens, so that there is no occasion for fences and walls. The houses are all of stone or brick. I do not remember to have seen in the whole of the Island of Great Britain a wooden house. Even the hotels are built of huge unshapen stones, covered with straw. The country residences are surpassingly beautiful—the houses large and tasteful—the grounds most beautifully laid out, and the huge forest oaks, which they survived, of the most magnificent proportions.

GLASGOW.
I have rarely in my lifetime, been more astonished than I was by the size of the city of Glasgow. I knew that it was a large and growing place, but I had no idea of its immense population, prodigious wealth and enormous commercial influence. When I was there, it was the third city in Great Britain in point of population, London and Liverpool alone eclipsing it. Since then, I am of opinion that it has outstripped Liverpool, and stands second to London only. It is a curious old town. The vast, gloomy store houses, rising six or eight stories above the narrow, dark streets; the quaint Scotch manners and the general unlikeness to any city the traveler has ever seen before, make it altogether one of the most interesting localities in England. Situated on the River Clyde, at a point whence it becomes navigable, it is the great headquarter of the manufacture of iron-clad vessels. Nineteenth of these steel-clad monsters now in existence were built at Glasgow.

The lovers of Scott's novels will remember, too, that the scene of Rob Roy was laid in Glasgow, and the old prison now stands in which Frank Osaldistone met the freebooter.

Sunday morning broke upon us with a beautiful day, after the first night at a little private hotel, called the Temperance Hotel. The adjective was significant enough, for the Scotch are hard drinkers. They imbibe whisky with their mother's milk, and drink regularly in all classes and at all ages.

We went to church at a Free Church establishment, where I notice a vast iron salver placed at the door for the reception of alms. The bottom of the same was covered with coppers.

The next morning was spent in doing Glasgow. The "Glasgow" of the city is the cathedral and cemetery adjoining, called the Necropolis. The former is really a grand old stone pile, founded by John Acheson Bishop of Glasgow, in 1333. Here, too, we met with another reminiscence of Rob Roy in the crypt, where he gave his warning to Osaldistone. The style of the Cathedral is of a gloomy, massive Gothic cast, but the effect, combined with the dim, sepulchral light thrown by the stained-glass windows is indescribably impressive. These glooms, by the way, were erected, many of them, by the nobility and wealthy Glasgow citizens, at individual expenses. The designs upon them are, of course, Scriptural scenes, and, as the work was done in Munich, are of surpassing beauty.

The Cathedral is 310 feet long, 63 feet wide, and the spire 235 feet high.

The Necropolis covers an eminence 300 or 350 feet high, and is literally crowded with the most enormous crosses. Among the most remarkable are the Column erected to John Knox, the monuments of Dr. Black, Dick and others.

The college of Glasgow was chartered A. D. 1443. It is a long range of ancient buildings with a hall in front. Three or four acres around which the college is built form the edifice, which is very striking and harmonious well with its purpose.

Space forbids a description of Broomfield Harbor—one of the grandest in the world—Glasgow Green, the beautiful old public park, the Royal Exchange, George Square, with its beautiful monuments of Sir Walter Scott, Sir John Moore and Lord Clyde.

Suffice it to say, a week may be spent most profitably in Glasgow and its environs.

THE GREAT AIR-LINE ROUTE.

A Hot Box and a Day in Charlotte—The Smoothest New Track in the Country—The New Military Institute—Across Virginia—A Meal on the Potomac Boat.

A Word About the Pennsylvania Air-Line, and the Great Air-Line Generally.

New York, November 24, 1873.

At six o'clock each evening three trains in the car-shaped invite the patronage of those Atlantians whom business temporarily calls to the land of frost and commerce. I turned neither to the extreme left, nor to the extreme right. Between the two roads on the flanks, runs the

THE AIR-LINE.

We were happy from the start. We could not well be otherwise. There was that superb, sleep-courting car, named after the State on our western border, presided over by Mr. Chenault, whose good nature was never known to fail; and last, but not least, Joe Taylor was in charge of the whole train, to ward off all collisions or avoidable accidents. Of course we were happy, for we were carried along swiftly, safely and comfortably. "Tis most true that we had to stop now and then for a hot box or a hot journal—I am not quite sure which is right. The traveler who pays his money takes his choice of names. In truth, both are right, and the box and journal grow warm together, in a way that would have drawn largely on Job's splendid stock of patience. It will be big money in the man's pocket who invents a mollifier that will prevent such untimely heats. Joe Taylor couldn't do it, and the mollifier just missed, the northward train at Charlotte.

I was afterwards glad of it. We do not always know when we are best off. In the first place, the delay let us vividly realize the difference between a poor meal and a good one. The first we got at Black's Station. It was called a breakfast, and the price of it was seventy-five cents. I know it was an improvised feed—Tocuss and Norcross, and the regular dining stations on this road being of the best—but it certainly was the poorest apology for a square meal that your correspondent ever came up with. We got the contrasting good meal at the new and spacious Central Hotel in Charlotte. You can get there there day in and day out; they don't keep any other kind.

Before we leave the Air-Line—our Air-Line—let me say what everybody else is saying, that it is the smoothest new track in the country. The rails are new, and joined with the fish-bar that insures smoothness and safety. The new Road-Master, Captain Porter, is finishing the work with his efficient prede-

decessor, Captain Willis, so handsomely begun. New rolling stock is arriving daily, and telegraphic instruments will soon be a feature of every station. The most important stations will be furnished with the lightning manipulators before the close of the present week. Colonel Sage is a great organizer, and we may be sure that he will have everything well in hand before New Year's day.

CHARLOTTE.

The hot boxes gave us a chance to spend the beautiful Indian-summer day in the pleasant streets of this lovely town. The name of Charlotte has gone abroad, but she more than fills the bill. It is a busy mart. The railway platform and warehouses are full of the fleecy staple, with now and then a pithy consignment that reminded us of the State we had arrived in.

Now, where there is a loop-continued business activity, there you may surely expect to find elegant homes, stately institutions and refinement of manner. Charlotte has them all. It does one good to look at her villas, not confined to fifty feet fronts, but having lawns and trees and everything that is inviting around them. The most prominent public buildings are the college for girls, and the

THE CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, a military college, with a preparatory department attached. The military feature is adopted as a means of securing discipline and improving the physique of the cadets, but the course of instruction embraces the classics, as well as literary and scientific studies. Gen. D. H. Hill is at the head of the department of mathematics, and Col. J. P. Thomas, late of the South Carolina Military Academy, is the Superintendent. The buildings are located on the edge of the city, the superlative of the city. The main building is of brick, about 275 feet by 50 feet, three stories high, and well adapted to the purpose. The grounds contain twenty-seven acres, shaded with magnificent oaks, affording ample room for recreation, and for military exercises. The neat uniform of the cadets is quite a feature of the handsome streets.

The officers and citizens were busily preparing for the grand day of the fair, for the great Fair of the Carolina. This popular organization has always held good fairs, but the display of the present week will doubtless eclipse all former efforts. We could only wish them a week's extension of the prevailing Indian summer.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The night train on the Piedmont Air-Line leaves at ten o'clock. The sleeping car, however, welcomes lodgers at any hour after ten. It took us about eight o'clock and so did Morpheus, and between the two we were oblivious of the beauties of the much abused land, and of Danville and of all mundane things. The porter broke the chains that we used with the information that we were near the breakfast station, Clover. During the night we had traversed ninety miles of gauge measures four feet, eight and a half inches. In the morning we were gliding over a five feet gauge in the same car. It comes about through what is called an adjustable track—a very clever institution that, widens or contracts, by the way, were erected, many of them, by the nobility and wealthy Glasgow citizens, at individual expenses. The designs upon them are, of course, Scriptural scenes, and, as the work was done in Munich, are of surpassing beauty.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE

concludes our story. It is the new line to New York. It goes under Baltimore and around Philadelphia, and all the way by steam power. Horse is too slow for the great Air-Line route. I suppose we passed the aforementioned villages during the night, but I can't swear to it. I only know that we left Washington in a car fit for a king, and that when we came up in the course of a fortnight. Until that time I may not be in the writing mood. I send this piece of good news as a recompense for the dullness of what goes before.

F.

VOX POPULI!

A Plunge into Our Letter Basket.

A Talk with Subscribers and Correspondents.

The Popularity of our Grand Distribution Enterprise—Some

Nasty Thoughts and

Pink-Colored

Notes.

Stop! We address the reader, for whom we have a word. We shall be very glad to have you accompany us through a pleasant interview with the subscribers and kind friends of The Constitution, but this page is devoted to Constitution and not to us—we have provided for you elsewhere from fifteen to twenty columns of the choicest, newest and most varied reading.

From Georgia to Texas responses are coming to our great scheme. Its liberality, its unobscurable character, connected with the popularity of The Constitution is bringing to us the very best of the land. All classes of society, mechanics, farm-

ers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, and all sexes and ages, the ladies and the boys and girls, as the correspondence below will show, are subscribing to The Constitution. We have not space to mention for whom we have not a specialty, for instance, our regular fashion letter for the ladies, the prime Court decisions for the lawyers, stories for the young, etc. Never in the history of The Constitution was there such an in-pouring of new subscribers. But to our tale; and our hand falls first upon a letter from an excellent lady, whose compliment to The Constitution is very dearly prized, and we shall try to never forget that we are preparing an intellectual treat for a little one of tender mind and gentle heart. We sincerely trust The Constitution will accomplish all that is so fondly hoped.

Dear Sir: I enclosed you ten dollars, the money I promised you, hoping that it may be a fortunate investment in affording the means to develop that bright intellect that nature has so liberally bestowed. I am sure that you will do as much good. Your paper I prize for my own reading, and the will learn to do the same you have done so very respectably, your friend.

From the same lady, we have another correspondent who needs a horse, and a weekly subscriber for five years. This is a thing now of daily occurrence.

THOMSON, GA., November 25, 1873.

W. H. Campbell & Co.:
Enclosed ten dollars (\$10) for your Weekly paper as long as money lasts, and a price such as a good horse, and I want him. I was a subscriber for five years, and I am sure you will do as much good. Your paper I prize for my own reading, and the will learn to do the same you have done so very respectably, your friend.

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THE STATE CONVENTION.

Opinion of the Georgia Press.

We copy below the opinions and strongly put arguments of journalists "from the mountains to the sea" against a convention. From the Brunswick Appeal, confessedly one of the most ably edited journals in the State, has this to say:

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.

Some persons advocate calling a convention of the people of Georgia for various reasons, one of which is to remove the capitol back to Milledgeville. So far as accessibility is concerned, we think Atlanta is the best point. As to the "lobby" of that place having any greater influence upon the members of the Legislature than any other place, it is simply preposterous. There can be no difference in places so far as that is concerned. But there is a question which will eventually force itself upon the people. The building at Atlanta was not built nor is it suited for a capitol. The time will come when the people will decide to have another. Would it be best to go back to Milledgeville, where the State owns the old capitol, or sacrifice that building and go to the expense of erecting a new one? In any event, a sacrifice has to be made, and as to whether it would be best to pay the mortgage and then sell the building at Atlanta or the building at Milledgeville is a question of financial importance. Atlanta is a growing city, and property would likely bring a good price there, while at Milledgeville it would be depreciated. Having never seen the capitol at Milledgeville, we do not know whether or not it is of such a character as to make it unnecessary to erect a new one in the course of years.

At any rate, we do not think the arguments would justify the expense of a convention. We would think it better to wait until after the next Presidential election before going into a State Convention.—Brunswick Appeal.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The press in Georgia is discussing the necessity of a constitutional convention to straighten up matters in Georgia. There are various reasons suggested, and these are pressed with a good deal of ardor, but we cannot confess conviction. The reasons may be good, but we do not think they are sufficient to warrant the calling of a convention during the next twelve months.

The present constitution of the State may be defective for aught we know. We are not very familiar with it—no more so than many who are justly calling for its abolition; but seems to us that the State of Georgia is moving on very smoothly just now. The glaring defects in our fundamental law, and its affairs which so many of our contemporaries profess to see, do not appear to have at all interfered with an honest, economical and faithful administration of our Government. Since Governor Smith went into office, the State has been controlled by the real representative of the people have been in the main, conducted for the best interests of the people, and not for the benefit of a few aliens and adventurers as was the case previously.

We cannot believe that there are enough defects in the present State Constitution to require so expensive a remedy as a convention. The cost of holding an election for members of such a convention, and then the expenses of the convention after it assembles, will be considerable, and can be but poorly sustained at the present time. Those who would entail this additional burden on the people of the State must surely forget how scarce money is, and how difficult it is for people to pay the present taxes. That must be a very extraordinary necessity which would warrant an outlay of two or three hundred thousand dollars, while the State has one-fourth of its last year's taxes still on hand, and is unable to dispose of them.

The talk about the necessity of removing the capitol to Milledgeville is all both. The capitol is doing very well in Atlanta; and if it were not, that alone is not sufficient to justify a convention.

Let us hear no more about calling a convention. With a good Governor and a good Legislature, the present constitution will do very well until the finances of the people and the State get in better condition.—La Grange Reporter.

Mrs. Westmoreland's Lecture.

There was an audience that evidently comprised many former residents of the South at the Union League Theatre on Saturday evening, when Mrs. Maria Jordan Westmoreland gave her lecture on "Social Myths." The audience was also an eminently intellectual one, and its sympathy with the speaker was evident. The "social myths" of Mrs. Westmoreland were our friends, our acquaintances, our purposes and our beliefs, and the burden of her argument was to the effect that this life is but a fleeting show for man's illusion given; but the gloomiest view of our present affairs was doubtless presented, the better to suggest the brighter possibilities. The lecture included several sharp and timely hits, as we call them, shots at indisputable realities which are not social myths, and these, especially the allusions to Burriel and the problem in the over-fairful life, were warmly applauded. There was a reference to "those classical idiots," Damon and Pythias, who having nothing else to do and being unburdened with fears of an after-life, were willing to die for each other. But friends of this sort, the speaker thought, are not valuable now.

Mrs. Westmoreland has a gentle, musical voice, and her personal appearance was sufficient to awaken a prejudice in her favor before she spoke the opening words of her discourse.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Horses, Mules or Cattle.

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ATHENS, GA.

SUMMER & NEWTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, etc.

CHILDS, NICKERSON & CO., Dealers in hardware, iron, nails, mill findings, etc. Agricultural Implements, Chicago Farm Pump, etc.

A. S. DORSEY, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and assorted Merchandise, and Agent for the just celebrated San Fowl brand.

DORSEY'S OPERA HOUSE, complete in all its appointments, seating capacity 800 persons. Apply to LUCKY & YANCEY.

WASHINGTON, GA.

STUMMER'S HALL, Washington, Ga. For Balls, Concerts, Theatres, etc., apply to JOHN D. FLOYD.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to F. W. Pringle, Esq., 15-17.

JOHN F. REDDING, Attorney at Law, Greenville, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to F. W. Pringle, Esq., 15-17.

The Great Southern ROUTE!

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE, BALDWIN, WILMINGTON, WILSON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS BY THIS LINE are most certain and made at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for meals, and with the hour.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passenger can purchase Through Tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbia, and Atlanta.

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THE ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a Splendid Line of Steamships.

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA.

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP S. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent. oct14-d4m

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Air-Line Railroad.

SLIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 7:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 9:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 11:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 1:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 3:30 P.M.

Leave Atlanta..... 5:

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL TICKET

FOR MAYOR:
B. B. SPENCER.

FOR ALDERMEN:

First Ward—A. HALL.
J. B. GOODWIN.

Second Ward—JOHN KELLY.
W. D. KELLY.

Third Ward—B. C. YOUNG.
J. G. KELLY.

Fourth Ward—JOHN H. FLYNN.
J. C. WATKINS.

Fifth Ward—J. H. GOLDENSMITH.
M. T. SIMMONS.

Sixth Ward—D. A. McDUFFIE.
A. L. FOWLER.

Seventh Ward—J. M. LANGSTON.
J. C. MONTAGNA.

SUGAR CANE PAPER MILLS

W. B. MCNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news."

Medicine & Fox Have Kept It Up Since 1865.

To supply the trade with pure drugs, paints and oils. Of a consequence, when the people need a good article call on July 17-18.

PANIC PANIC!

In order to run off part of his stock of China Queensware and Cut Glass (direct importation) guaranteed of the best ware England, France and Germany produce, I have reduced prices on same from 10 to 20 per cent.

Now is the time to buy your holiday presents, such as Diamond Sets, Tea Sets, and other Table and Toilet Ware. This is no humbug. Come and see.

W. B. MCNAUGHT & CO.,
Corner Broad and Walton.

Carley, Duck & Co.

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 15 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lead, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamp, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvases, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty.

REMOVED—Looney has moved his office for the

receiving and delivery of work to East Hunter street, opposite the Christian Church. He can now fill orders with better dispatch than before. When you want to do so, call on him.

Fish and Oysters, and will keep them through the

season, on Whitehall street.

The Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The Free mail delivery.
2. The Mineral Spring.
3. Uniformed Police.
4. The Magnificent Fire Department.
5. The New Iron Bridge.
6. The Beauty of the ladies.
7. The greatest of all—how Ladies' Underwear can be sold so cheap at No. 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—In addition

to the system of reduced prices previously inaugurated, we offer during this week the further inducement of 5 per cent discount on all cash purchases of \$5 and upwards.

LOUIS DE SAULLES & CO.,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY?—Go to Louis de

Saules & Co.'s and make 5 per cent on all cash purchases of \$5 and upwards.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Clothing—Large, select and choice stock of M. & J. Hirsch.

Drugs—Panic prices and large stock at John Kelley's.

Chronic diseases cured—Doctor J. A. Jones.

A recent graduate wants a situation as teacher. Apply at Constitution office.

A. Buice has a fine assortment of lumber, etc., which he will sell at reduced prices.

No. 1 buggies, carriages, etc., at Woodruff & Johnson.

Executor's sale of property of Bernard T. Lamb—Milton County—Notice of appointment of administrator on estate of John A. Bradford—W. H. Nesbit, Clerk.

Wholesale auction of candles—Thursday, December 4th—Mason & Norman.

Atlanta Auction House—large stock of second-hand furniture—Witt & Jorner.

See notice of Sheriff's sales for Henry County. See card of John N. Yarbrough.

For fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, etc., apply to J. W. Thurman.

See, also, notices in local column.

Law & Co. are selling crockery and glassware cheap.

The Daughters of Rebekah meet next Wednesday night.

The Municipal election takes place next Wednesday.

We are again paying cash for hides.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Colonel G. W. Adair will sell for John Ryan, executor, two fine city lots at the court house on Tuesday.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. W. Fears was called suddenly from the city by the severe illness of his mother in Morgan county.

A BIRTHDAY.—Please remember that the Wednesday afternoon performance of Hight's Circus is for the benefit of the Ladies Memorial Association.

PATRONAGE.—The regular monthly meeting of No. 78, will take place on Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock. Business of importance will require the attendance of each member at the hour appointed.

JAMES MONEY.—Parties holding my change bills or loan certificates and wishing to deposit them for interest are requested to bring them in at once.

J. H. JAMES.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.—Mr. J. R. Christian, editor of the Thomesville Times, was married on the 26th instant to Miss A. H. Evans, of Terrell county. Our best wishes attend the happy couple.

SEATS AND COUNTY TAX.—Pursuant to instructions from the Comptroller General, I will commence issuing excise tickets against all delinquent tax payers on Monday, December 1st, 1873.

S. R. HOYT, Tax Collector.

Tax members of Atlanta Lodge No. 59, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at the lodge room at 9 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother Willis A. Jones.

Members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master, JOHN R. GRAMLEY, Secretary.

JOHN KELLY.—It is nothing but truth to say that John Kelly sold Black Apples, Shaw, Blankets, and Fancy Dress Goods, last week with a perfect cash. Before, it was, greater sales in the same length of time in Atlanta. His prices are very low indeed. Give him a look.

THE PANIC IN THE

Notice.—The Mozart Society will have a called meeting at their hall Monday night. A full attendance is requested.

The Kimball House is getting up some very fine eating now. Its dinner are attractive. Roast wild game with current jelly is good. Colonel Nichols bought about ten bushels of quail.

SPECIAL TO THE LADIES.—Now is your time to buy bargains in Furs. Call at No. 37 Whitehall street and you will be satisfied that this is true.

J. M. HOLBROOK.

J. M. HOLBROOK is closing out his present stock of Furs, at astonishingly low prices, to make room for heavy advised consignments.

"Let those now ride who never rode before. And those who always rode now ride the more."

Yes, and go to Woodruff & Johnson's and take your choice of Buggies, Victoria, Cabriolets, Phaetons and family Carriages.

THE FURNITURE SALE.—On Wednesday, December 10th, the Atlanta Auction House will sell one hundred sets of parlor and bed room furniture, pianos, organs, bed clothing, etc. They will dispose of it at private sale until that day. Reader, your wife wants some of these bargains. Have wit and join her in obtaining them.

ON A STRIKE.—On last Saturday, the clock in the nearly new room stopped for the first time in its history. It was stopped for the first time in its history. It was stopped for the first time in its history.

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DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.

Views on Diversified Agriculture as the Farmer's Convention—What has been Done.

The revolution to plant one-third of the next crop in small grain, one-third in corn and one-third in cotton elicited some discussion.

MR. J. A. LAYTON, OF PICKENS, said that he found that diversified agriculture paid him best. He had twenty-five acres in turnip. His premium acre produced 1,000 bushels. He planted two pounds of seed per acre, three feet apart, on a clover sod. He used 1,400 pounds of South Carolina phosphate and 4,000 pounds of bone meal. He broke up the ground ten inches deep, and turned over the sod in June. He found clover and cow peas excellent fertilizers. Clover was not so expensive to seed, and seeded earlier. He cut his clover in March and April, and then sowed peas, following the peas with a crop of turnip. He kept one patch in clover for seven years, but turned it over to peas generally every two years. To get rid of broom-sedge an infallible rule is to do it not in the fall, but in the spring. He sown clover on light sandy soil in October, with small grain. He plows it every year, as he cannot carry it over two years on sandy soil. Stock thrives better on mixed food. Cattle do better and horses stand more fatigue. Uses only twenty bushels of corn per acre per annum. He plants his corn in rows and in the garden. He broke up the ground ten inches deep, and turned over the sod in June. He found clover and cow peas excellent fertilizers. Clover was not so expensive to seed, and seeded earlier. He cut his clover in March and April, and then sowed peas, following the peas with a crop of turnip. He kept one patch in clover for seven years, but turned it over to peas generally every two years. To get rid of broom-sedge an infallible rule is to do it not in the fall, but in the spring. He sown clover on light sandy soil in October, with small grain. He plows it every year, as he cannot carry it over two years on sandy soil. Stock thrives better on mixed food. Cattle do better and horses stand more fatigue. Uses only twenty bushels of corn per acre per annum. He plants his corn in rows and in the garden. 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